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State Education Act of 1875 · 1880

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QUEENSLAND.

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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THE

STATE EDUCATION ACT OF 1875;

TOGETHER WITH THE

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT,

AND

LIST OF BOOKS AUTHORISED, SANCTIONED, OR RECOMMENDED.

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Quod Dedit Dedit.

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BRISBANE:

BY AUTHORITY: JAMES C. BEAL, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, WILLIAM STREET.

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1880.

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NOTES.—1. The General Examinations to be held in December, 1880, will be conducted, as formerly, without reference to the Books now prescribed for the first time.

2. The numbering of the clauses of the Regulations has, for convenience, been left unchanged in this revised edition. The new matter introduced has been inserted without adding to the number of clauses.

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# Queensland.



ANNO TRICESIMO NONO

## VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

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No. 11.

**An Act to Amend the Law relating to Education.**

[ASSENTED TO 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1875.]

**W**HEREAS it is desirable to amend the laws Preamble.  
relating to Education and to make provision  
for the establishment of a uniform system of State  
Education in the Colony of Queensland and for the  
efficient administration thereof Be it enacted by  
the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with  
the advice and consent of the Legislative Council  
and Legislative Assembly of Queensland in Parlia-  
ment assembled and by the authority of the same  
as follows—

### PART I.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. This Act is divided into four parts that is to Division of Act.  
say—
- Part I.—General Provisions—sections 1 to 16
  - Part II.—Primary Education—sections 17 to 27
  - Part III.—Compulsory Education—sections 28 to 31
  - Part IV.—Repeals Commencement Title &c,  
—sections 32 to 35.



## Interpretation.

2. In this Act the following terms shall unless the contrary appears from the context have the meanings next hereinafter assigned to them that is to say—

- "Minister." "The Minister" shall mean the responsible Minister of the Crown who shall be at the head of the Education Department hereby established
- "Corporation." "The Corporation" shall mean the corporation sole hereinafter established and consisting of the Minister for the time being
- "Board." "The Board" shall mean the Board of General Education established under "*The Education Act of 1860*"
- "State School." "State School" shall mean and include any school conducted in a building erected upon land vested in the corporation in fee or for any lesser estate and shall include primary schools training schools rural schools night schools and any other schools for which special regulations may be made
- "Provisional School." "Provisional School" shall mean any school to be hereafter established by the Minister in which temporary provision is made for the primary instruction of children and not being a State school
- "Parent." "Parent" shall mean and include parent guardian and any person who is liable to maintain or has the actual custody of any child
- "Standard of Education." "Standard of Education" shall mean a competent knowledge of reading writing and arithmetic to the satisfaction of an inspector of schools
- "Teacher." "Teacher" shall include assistant-teacher pupil-teacher sewing-mistress and every person who forms part of the educational staff of any State school
- "Regulations." "Regulations" shall mean the regulations made and promulgated by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council **under the authority of this Act.**

3. It shall be lawful for the Governor to appoint from time to time some one of the responsible Ministers of the Crown to be Secretary for Public Instruction. Secretary of Public Instruction may be appointed.

4. The Governor in Council may from time to time make and promulgate regulations not being contrary to the provisions of this Act for the due and effectual execution of this Act and the objects thereof and respecting any matters or things necessary to give effect to such objects and such regulations may from time to time revoke and alter Governor may make regulations.

All such regulations shall be proclaimed in the *Gazette* and when so proclaimed shall have the force of law and shall be judicially noticed by all courts. Regulations to be proclaimed.

5. In State schools and provisional schools secular instruction only shall be given and no teacher shall give any other than secular instruction in any State school building. Provided that such restriction shall not apply except during school hours to any teacher in any school receiving aid under the twelfth clause of this Act Secular instruction only to be given in State schools and provisional schools.

But nothing herein contained shall prevent State school buildings from being used for the purpose of giving religious instruction or any other purpose permitted by the regulations at such times (other than those set apart for giving secular instruction therein) and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the regulations. School buildings may be used for other purposes.

6. There shall be a department of the public service to be called the Department of Public Instruction which shall be presided over by the Secretary for Public Instruction and shall consist of such and so many officers teachers and servants as may be required for the due execution of the provisions of this Act whose salaries together with the whole expenses of the department shall be defrayed out of such moneys as may be appropriated by Parliament for that purpose. Department of Public Instruction.

7. The Secretary for Public Instruction and his successors in office shall be a corporation sole by the name style and title of "The Secretary for Public Secretary for Public Instruction to be a corporation sole;

Instruction in Queensland" and by that name shall have perpetual succession and a corporate seal and may sue and be sued implead and be impleaded in all courts and may take and hold lands for the purposes of this Act and for providing funds for such purposes

Judicial notice to be taken of signature of Minister and seal of corporation.

The signature of the Secretary for Public Instruction and the seal of the corporation shall respectively be judicially recognised in all courts.

The corporation may acquire lands &c. by donation

8. The corporation may take and accept any lands or other property which may from time to time be conveyed devised bequeathed or given to it either generally or for the benefit of any one or more schools belonging to it or for the promotion of any particular branch or branches of education

and shall administer it according to the wishes of the donors.

All property so acquired by the corporation shall be administered and appropriated in the manner and for the purposes expressed by the donors.

Governor may grant land for the purposes of this Act.

9. It shall be lawful for the Governor from time to time upon an address presented to him by the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly to grant and convey to the corporation for the purposes of this Act such portions of the waste lands of the Crown as shall be specified in such address.

Property and lands vested in the Board to vest in the corporation.

10. All lands and other property vested in the Board at the commencement of this Act shall from and after the appointment of the first Secretary for Public Instruction vest in the corporation for the purposes of this Act for all the estate of the said Board therein.

Property acquired by corporation to vest in it and be subject to sale.

11. All property which shall be acquired by the corporation for the purposes of this Act shall vest in the corporation and the corporation may sell or otherwise dispose of such property (except as hereinbefore provided in the case of donations) and may do and execute all necessary acts deeds and assurances for that purpose and the proceeds of any such sale or disposition shall be paid into the consolidated revenue.

Non-vested schools now receiving aid to continue to receive it till 31st December 1890.

12. The trustees committee of management teachers or other person now receiving aid from the Board in respect of any primary school the property wherein is not vested in the said Board shall be

entitled to continue to receive the same aid and under and subject to the same conditions as are now applicable thereto until the thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty. Provided that the amount of aid given in any such case shall not be increased after the passing of this Act.

13. From and after the said thirty-first day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty no aid shall except as hereinafter provided be given from the moneys of the State to any primary school not being a State school or to the teachers in any such primary school.

No aid to non-vested schools after 31st December 1880.

14. It shall be lawful for the Minister from time to time to make provision for the establishment of training schools rural schools night schools and such other State schools as may be authorised by the regulations and deemed expedient.

Training and other schools may be established.

15. Any State school may be discontinued and the property used in connection therewith sold or otherwise disposed of.

State schools may be discontinued.

16. All fees and other moneys received under the authority of this Act shall be paid into the consolidated revenue.

Fees to be paid into consolidated revenue

## PART II.

### PRIMARY EDUCATION.

17. Primary schools shall be established in such places as shall from time to time be deemed expedient by the Governor in Council.

Establishment of primary schools.

Provided that before the establishment of a primary school in a new locality one-fifth part of the estimated cost of erecting or purchasing the necessary school buildings shall be raised by subscription or donation and paid to the Minister to be applied by him towards such erection or purchase.

Part of the cost of new schools to be raised by subscription

18. In places where there is no primary State school and no suitable building for a primary school can be obtained it shall be lawful for the Minister to make temporary provision for the free primary instruction of children in a provisiona

Temporary provision in places where no school building.

school to be held in a building not vested in the corporation and for payment to be made for such instruction at a sum to be agreed upon at a capitation rate not exceeding the average cost of such instruction in the nearest State school.

Boarding houses.

19. Where a primary State school or provisional school exists in a place where the population is scattered it shall be lawful for the Minister to make provision for the establishment of boarding houses for the reception of children attending such school and the residence of whose parents is distant not less than three miles therefrom. But the cost of the board of children residing in any such boarding house shall be paid by the parents at a rate to be fixed by the Minister. Provided that such boarding houses shall be subject to inspection and approval by the District School Boards.

Itinerant teachers may be employed.

20. In places where the population is scattered and it is impossible to assemble in one place a sufficient number of children to justify the establishment of a State school it shall be lawful for the Minister to employ itinerant teachers whose duty it shall be to travel from place to place and give instruction in such manner and at such times as shall be determined by the Minister.

Primary instruction to be free.

21. The whole cost of instruction in the primary schools shall be defrayed by the State and no fees shall be charged to any child attending the same.

Subjects of primary instruction.

22. The subjects of instruction in the primary schools shall be as follows that is to say—

Reading

Writing

Arithmetic

English Grammar

Geography

History

Elementary Mechanics

Object Lessons

Drill and Gymnastics

Vocal Music

And (in the case of girls) sewing and needlework.

23. In every State primary school four hours at the least in each school day shall be set apart for secular instruction. Hours of primary instruction.

24. The Governor in Council may constitute and define School Districts containing one or more primary schools and may appoint in each such district a school board which shall consist of not less than five nor more than seven persons one of whom shall be the correspondent and the members of every such board shall hold office for a period of three years but any member may at any time be removed by the Governor in Council School Districts may be constituted. District school boards appointed.

The duties of such District School Boards shall be— Duties of School Boards.

- (1) To direct with the sanction of the Minister what use shall be made of primary school buildings at times not set apart for secular instruction
- (2) To report on the condition of the school premises books and furniture and whether any and what new school books furniture and appliances are required
- (3) To visit the primary schools in their district from time to time and to record the number of children present and their opinion as to the general condition and management of the schools
- (4) To endeavour to induce parents to send their children regularly to school to compare the attendance of children at school with the school rolls and to report to the Minister the names of parents who fail or refuse to cause their children to attend school or otherwise educate them and the causes of such failure or refusal
- (5) To report to the Minister whether any and what new schools are required in the district.

25. The Governor in Council may order that the school board for any district shall instead of being nominated as hereinbefore provided be elected by such persons and in such manner as shall be provided by the Regulations. School Boards may be made elective.

Children educated up to the standard to receive a certificate.

26. When any child shall have been educated in a State school up to the standard of education such child shall be entitled to receive a certificate setting forth that he has been so educated and the degree of competency attained by him.

Teachers may retain present classification.

27. All teachers who shall at the time of the passing of this Act be in the employment of the Board shall on being employed under this Act be entitled to receive without examination a classification equivalent to that now enjoyed by them.

### PART III.

#### COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Parents to send children between six and twelve years of age to school unless there is a valid excuse.

28. The parent of every child of not less than six nor more than twelve years of age shall unless there be some valid excuse cause such child to attend a State school for sixty days at the least in each half year

Any of the following reasons shall be deemed a valid excuse that is to say—

Definition of valid excuse.

- (1) That the child is under efficient instruction in some other manner
- (2) That the child has been prevented from attending school by sickness fear of infection temporary or permanent infirmity or any unavoidable cause
- (3) That there is no State school which the child can attend within a distance of two miles measured according to the nearest road ordinarily used in travelling from the residence of such child
- (4) That the child has been educated up to the standard of education.

Penalty for neglecting to send child to school.

29. Any parent who shall neglect or refuse to cause any such child to attend school for the time aforesaid in any half year shall on conviction of such offence forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding twenty shillings for a first offence and not exceeding five pounds for a second or subsequent offence and in default of payment shall be liable to be imprisoned for any period not exceeding seven

days for a first offence and not exceeding thirty days for a second or subsequent offence.

30. The following rules shall apply to prosecutions under this part of this Act that is to say— Provisions as to prosecutions.

- (1) No such prosecution shall be instituted without the express direction of the Minister testified under his hand and the seal of the corporation
- (2) The averment in any information under this part of this Act that the age of any child therein mentioned is within the aforesaid limits shall be sufficient proof of the age of such child unless the defendant shall prove to the contrary
- (3) The proof of the existence of any valid excuse shall be upon the defendant.

31. The provisions of this part of this Act shall be in force in such parts or districts only of the colony as the Governor in Council shall from time to time notify and declare by proclamation. This part of the Act only to be in force where proclaimed.

#### PART IV.

##### REPEALS COMMENCEMENT TITLE ETC.

32. "*The Education Act of 1860*" and all rules regulations and bye-laws made thereunder are hereby repealed saving always the effect of the said Act rules regulations and bye-laws in regard to any act matter or thing lawfully done or contracted to be done prior to the commencement of this Act and except so far as such rules and bye-laws relate to the schools mentioned in the twelfth section of this Act. Repeal of 24 Vic. No. 6 24 Vic. No. 7 and 28 Vic. No. 8.

33. Nothing in this Act contained shall affect "*The Industrial and Reformatory Schools Act of 1865.*" Act not to affect "*Reformatory Schools Act.*"

34. This Act shall commence and take effect on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. Commencement.

35. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as "*The State Education Act of 1875.*" Short title.



## PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency the Honourable JOSHUA PETER BELL, President of the Legislative  
[L.S.]  
JOSHUA P. BELL, Council of the Colony of Queensland, and Administrator of the  
Administrator. Government thereof.

**W**HEREAS by an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of Her Majesty's reign, numbered eleven, intituled "*An Act to Amend the Law relating to Education,*" it is enacted that the Governor in Council may from time to time make Regulations for the due and effectual execution of the said Act, and the objects thereof, and other purposes therein mentioned, and that all such Regulations shall be proclaimed, and when so proclaimed shall have the force of law: And whereas I, the Administrator of the Government aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council, have, in pursuance of the said Act, made the Amended Regulations hereunder set forth: Now, therefore, I, the Administrator of the Government aforesaid, do by virtue of the powers vested in me by the said recited Act, and by and with the advice of the Executive Council, notify and proclaim the said several Regulations set forth in the schedule to this Proclamation, of which all persons concerned are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

## THE SCHEDULE.

# REGULATIONS

OF THE

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

IN

## QUEENSLAND.

1. In these Regulations, the word "Minister" means the Secretary Interpretation.  
for Public Instruction, and the word "Department" means the  
Department of Public Instruction.

2. These Regulations, with such others as may from time to time Regulations to  
be proclaimed, and all General Instructions based upon them, shall be be binding on all  
binding upon every person receiving an appointment in, under, or in officers.  
connection with the Department.

The Minister may at his discretion impose a fine of not more Fines.  
than ten pounds on any teacher for violation of the Regulations,  
neglect of duty, or impropriety of conduct. The amount of such  
fine may be paid out of any salary or other moneys due to such  
teacher by the Department.

3. Primary schools may be of two kinds:—

STATE SCHOOLS, which are maintained wholly at the public Division of  
expense; and schools.

PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS, which are maintained partly at the  
public expense.

4. Vested Schools and Provisional Schools existing on the first Existing schools.  
day of January, A.D. 1876, will be respectively treated as State schools  
or Provisional schools established under "*The State Education Act of*  
1875."

5. New State schools will not be established except—

(a) Where central, sufficient, and suitable sites have been  
obtained not too near to any school receiving or about to  
receive aid from the Department;

(b) Where a permanent average daily attendance of not less  
than thirty children of school age is likely to be secured;  
and

(c) Where a sum has been paid to the Minister, or placed to  
his credit in a bank, amounting to one-fifth of the estimated  
cost of erecting and furnishing the proposed school  
buildings.

Establishment of  
new schools.

Form of application.	6. Applications for the establishment of new schools must be in the form, and contain the particulars, specified in the first schedule to these Regulations.
Mode of procedure.	7. Persons desirous of procuring the establishment of a State school in any locality should cause a public meeting to be convened for the consideration of the matter, of which fourteen days' notice should be given throughout the neighbourhood. At such meeting a school building committee of not less than five members should be chosen for the purpose of communicating with the Minister, obtaining information, and collecting subscriptions.
Building committee.	The Minister will supply to the building committee all necessary information, estimates, printed forms of application, and such other forms as may be requisite.
School may be closed.	8. When the average daily attendance at any State school shall fall below twenty-five, the school may be closed by the Minister.

### MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

Repairs and maintenance.	9. The Minister will make provision for ordinary maintenance and repairs of State schools.
Improvements and additions.	Fencing, additions, and other improvements to the school premises will not be carried out until one-fifth of the cost has been locally contributed.
Apparatus and books.	All schools will be supplied by the Minister with the necessary apparatus and text-books for use in school. The parents of the children must provide them with duplicate text-books and slates for home use, and with copy-books and exercise-books.
Minor requisites.	Minor requisites, such as pens and pencils, must also be provided at the parents' expense. Head teachers are empowered to furnish such articles to their pupils and to repay themselves for the actual outlay from a fund to be derived from monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly, contributions paid in advance by their pupils.
Vacations.	10. There shall be two vacations in each year, viz. :— (a) The winter vacation, consisting of one week commencing on the Monday following the last Friday in June. (b) The summer vacation, consisting of five weeks commencing on the Monday of the week next preceding that in which Christmas Day falls.
Regular holidays.	The regular holidays shall be the following :— Every Saturday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, the Queen's Birthday, the Prince of Wales' Birthday, and Separation Day.
Special holidays.	The special holidays shall be the following :— (a) General holidays granted by the Government. (b) Casual holidays granted by the Minister. (c) Local holidays granted by the Government, by a Minister of the Crown, or by the school board or committee. Committees shall have the privilege of granting one holiday in each school quarter, but this privilege should be exercised only on befitting occasions.
Applications to give religious instruction.	11. Applications from ministers of religion, or other persons, desirous of imparting religious instruction to the children in the school buildings out of school hours must be made to the Minister

through the head teacher in the form set forth in the second schedule to these Regulations, or to the like effect. A notice specifying the intention of the applicant to make such application must be affixed to the school door for one week prior to forwarding the application.

Applications made by persons not being ministers of religion ordinarily officiating as such must be recommended by some minister of religion so officiating.

Every reasonable facility will be afforded by the Minister to each applicant, so far as is consistent with a due recognition of the claims of other persons who may also desire to impart religious instruction.

12. State school buildings when not required for school purposes may be used for any lawful purpose other than the holding of religious services, subject to the approval of the Minister and to the following conditions :—

Use of school buildings.

- (1.) The head teacher or person in charge of the school premises must receive timely intimation of all applications for the use of the school buildings;
- (2.) The proposed use must be approved by the school board or school committee (if any);
- (3.) A guarantee must be given to the Minister that any damage to the buildings or school property shall be at once repaired, and that the rooms shall be cleaned, at the expense of the persons permitted to use them;
- (4.) If it is necessary to move any furniture or school apparatus such removal must be made at the expense and risk of the persons using the room, and everything so removed must be returned to its place at least one hour before the commencement of the next meeting of the school, but no fixtures must in any case be moved from their places;
- (5.) The Minister will not approve of any proposed use of a school building if it is likely to interfere with the work of the school, or to be injurious to the building or furniture: and any approval may be withdrawn by the Minister at any time.

Conditions.

### SCHOOL BOARDS.

13. School boards will be appointed whenever the parents of one-third of the children attending three or more schools in the same district signify by a petition to the Governor in Council a desire that such board should be so appointed. The Governor in Council may be guided by any recommendation made in the petition in regard to persons to be appointed as members of the board.

School boards.

### SCHOOL COMMITTEES.

14. A school committee may be appointed for any State school for the purpose of advising and assisting the Minister in the management thereof. Of such committee three members shall form a quorum.

School committees.

In appointing school committees the Minister may be guided, in the case of new schools, by the recommendation of the sub-

scribers to the building fund; and, in the case of schools already established, by the recommendation of a majority of the parents of the children attending the school.

Officers of committees.

15. The school committee shall choose one of their number to act as chairman, one to act as secretary and to conduct the correspondence with the Department, and one to act as treasurer to take charge of funds locally subscribed.

Should any officer of the committee die, resign, leave the district, or cease to act, the other members must supply his place from among their number, and the change must be intimated to the Department without delay.

It will be the duty of the secretary to intimate to the Minister the death, removal, or refusal to act of any member of the committee.

Duties of committee.

16. The principal duties of a school committee will be:—

- (1.) To take care that the school buildings are not used for any unauthorised purpose;
- (2.) To observe and report upon the state of the school buildings and premises, and to supervise the execution of such improvements as the Minister may authorise them to carry out;
- (3.) To inspect periodically the school registers and records;
- (4.) To use their influence with parents to induce them to send their children regularly to school;
- (5.) To report the conduct of the teachers to the Minister when they are in fault, and to protect them from frivolous and vexatious complaints;
- (6.) To correspond with the Minister, through their secretary, on all subjects connected with the school, and make any suggestions which may be considered beneficial;
- (7.) To assist in supervising local examinations where assistance may be necessary.

Boarding houses.

17. School committees may make preliminary arrangements for the establishment of boarding-houses in connection with country schools in sparsely-populated districts.

## TEACHERS.

Division of teachers.

18. Teachers shall be distributed into the following classes:—

- (1.) Classified teachers.
- (2.) Temporary teachers.
- (3.) Provisional school teachers.
- (4.) Pupil-teachers.

Form of application for admission as teachers.

19. Candidates for admission into the service of the Department as teachers or pupil-teachers must make application to the Minister in the form, and give the particulars, specified in the third schedule to these Regulations.

Classification.

20. There shall be three classes of classified teachers, and three divisions in each class.

Basis of classification.

21. Teachers will be classified by the Minister in the first instance:—

- (1.) From having received a classification in the service of the Board of General Education in Queensland;
- (2.) From having passed satisfactory examinations before examiners appointed by the Minister; or

- (3.) From having been classified as teachers of the first or second class in the United Kingdom, or elsewhere in the British dominions, in which case the classification given will be based upon their attainments, as testified by the standards of the examinations which they have passed.

22. Teachers who received a classification from the Board of General Education in Queensland will be rated as follows:— Adjustment of existing classification.

Class I.	{ A	as of	Class I., Div. 1.
	{ B	"	" " 3.
Class II.	{ A	"	Class II., Div. 1.
	{ B	"	" " 3.
Class III.	{ A	"	Class III., Div. 1.
	{ B	"	" " 2.

23. The fixed salaries of teachers of each class and division shall be as follows:— Rates of classification, salaries of teachers.

		Males.		Females.
		£		£
Class I.—Div. 1.	...	200	...	180
	2.	185	...	165
	3.	170	...	150
Class II.—Div. 1.	...	150	...	130
	2.	140	...	120
	3.	130	...	110
Class III.—Div. 1.	...	110	...	90
	2.	100	...	80
	3.	90	...	70

Before being definitely classified or being promoted from one class to another, teachers may be required to pass a certain time with a probationary classification at a reduced salary. Probationary classification.

In the case of a head teacher in charge of a boys' school or mixed school, the salary will, if a residence is not provided by the Minister, be supplemented by an allowance for house rent. House rent.

24. Promotions from one class to another will be made upon examination only. Teachers shall not be eligible for admission into the first class unless they have passed into the second class or can produce evidence of having passed an equivalent examination. Mode of promotion.

Promotions from one division to another division of the same class will be made as a reward for general competence in teaching and the management of schools, testified by one or more favourable reports of an inspector. Promotion for good service.

25. As a general rule, and except on the special recommendation of two inspectors at least, an interval of not less than a year must elapse between one promotion and another. The Minister will, at the end of every year, review the status of all classified teachers who are eligible for promotion in classification without examination. Intervals between promotions.

No promotion will be made so as to pass over an intermediate class or division of a class.

26. The Minister may, on the receipt of two consecutive unfavourable reports from inspectors, reduce any teacher from a higher to a lower classification. Classification may be reduced.

27. In addition to the fixed salaries at the rates aforesaid, a capitation allowance will be made to head teachers, and to assistant Capitation allowance rates.

teachers with defined staff rank according to the average aggregate attendance of children in the school, at the following rates per annum:—

**BOYS' SCHOOLS AND MIXED SCHOOLS.**

Rank on Staff.	Under 71.	From 71 to 140.	From 141 to 210.	From 211 to 280.	From 281 to 350.	From 351 to 420.	From 421 to 490.	From 491 to 560.	From 561 to 630.	Above 630.
	£	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Head Teacher ...	1	10	6	6	6	6	5	4	4	3
First Assistant ...	...	10	7	4	2	1	1	1	1	1
Second Assistant ...	...	...	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
Third Assistant ...	...	...	...	7	3	2	1	1	1	1
Fourth Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	1	1	1
Fifth Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	1	1
Sixth Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2	1
Seventh Assistant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	1
Eighth Assistant...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1

*Female Teachers in Girls' Schools or Mixed Schools:* Two-thirds of the above rates.

*Teachers in Infant Schools:* One-half of the above rates.

In cases where the average attendance falls permanently below thirty, the capitation allowance may be withheld by the Minister.

Mode of calculation.

28. For the purpose of estimating the capitation allowance, the average aggregate attendance during the six months ending on the last Friday in March and the last Friday in September respectively in each year will be regarded as the general basis of payment for the half-years commencing on the 1st of July and 1st of January respectively next ensuing; but in cases in which any exceptional diminution of attendance has occurred from any special cause for which the teachers cannot be held responsible, this basis will be subject to such correction as will fairly represent the average attendance after allowing for the exceptional circumstances.

In new school.

29. In the case of a new school, the rate of capitation allowance will be determined by an estimated average, which will continue in force as the basis of calculation until the expiration of the first complete school quarter.

In exceptional cases.

30. In cases in which a large and exceptional increase in attendance occurs during a half-year, a special allowance for increased attendance may be made.

Extra allowances.

31. An extra allowance may be made to teachers and pupil-teachers in consideration of the increased cost of living in remote parts of the colony.

Saving of existing right.

32. In cases in which the effect of these Regulations would be to diminish the amount of fixed salary or special allowances received by any teacher on the 7th April, 1876, a special allowance equal to the amount of such diminution will be made to him for so long a time as he shall continue to hold the same position.

Temporary teachers unclassified.

33. No person will ordinarily be employed as a head teacher or assistant teacher in a State school unless such person is recognised by the Minister as a classified teacher; but in special cases the Minister may appoint to such positions persons who are not classified. In such cases the rate of salary shall be specially fixed by the Minister.

34. Temporary teachers may not be required, in the first instance, to pass a regular written examination, but they will not have any claim to be retained in the Service unless they possess sufficient education to enable them to perform their duties satisfactorily. May be required to submit to examination.

They will be required to present themselves at the annual examination held next after the date of their appointment, and at every subsequent annual examination until they obtain the status of classified teachers. If they fail to present themselves at any such examination, or to pass any such examination, their services may be dispensed with. Must attend the regular examinations.

35. All teachers on their first entrance into the service of the Department will be appointed on probation at reduced salaries, which will be increased only when they have proved themselves to be competent teachers. Appointment at first on probation.

36. Pupil-teachers may be appointed by the Minister. They must be of the age of fourteen years, of good constitution, and free from any physical defect likely to impair their efficiency as teachers. Pupil-teachers.

37. Pupil-teachers will be divided into four classes, admission to each of which will be by examination. Classes

38. The salaries of pupil-teachers shall be as follows:—

		Males.		Females.
1st Class ...	£40 per annum	...	£20 per annum.	
2nd " ...	£45	"	£25	"
3rd " ...	£55	"	£35	"
4th " ...	£70	"	£50	"

39. The Minister may appoint suitable boys or girls as pupil-teachers on probation at reduced rates of salary. May be appointed on probation.

40. Pupil-teachers will not be regarded as having commenced their term of pupilage until they have passed the examination for entrance into the first or some higher class. Pupilage.

41. Every pupil-teacher must attend at each annual examination, and those who fail to pass an examination will be liable to dismissal. Pupil-teachers must be examined annually.

42. Pupil-teachers may be admitted as of any class, provided they obtain over 60 per centum of marks on all the examination papers for admission into that class, and are eligible in point of age; but after admission they must pass the successive examinations for each class in regular order, and they will not be allowed to pass over a year. If unsuccessful at any examination they must present themselves for the same year's examination again. Mode of admission.

43. Pupil-teachers will be liable to dismissal without notice for neglect of duty, disobedience, insubordination, or immoral conduct. Liable to dismissal.

44. Where a training school is established, pupil-teachers may be required to attend it at such times as the Minister may prescribe. May be required to attend training school.

45. Regular examinations of teachers and pupil-teachers shall be held in the principal towns annually during the Christmas vacation. The Minister may, however, make provision for holding other examinations at such times and places as he may deem expedient. Examinations.

Teachers desirous of being examined for classification or promotion, and candidates for admission into the Service, must apply to the Minister for permission to present themselves at the regular examinations. Permission to be examined.

46. Pupil-teachers who have passed the examination at the end of the fourth year of their pupilage, and are not otherwise ineligible, will be eligible to be classified as of Class III., Division 3. Status of pupil-teachers.



Ministers of religion ineligible as teachers.

47. Ministers of religion and persons acting as local preachers or Bible readers cannot hold appointments as teachers.

### DUTIES OF TEACHERS.

Books and returns.

48. All head teachers must keep such books and records as may be prescribed by the Minister, and make out and forward to him weekly, quarterly, and other returns, in such forms as may from time to time be required.

Duties of head teachers.

49. Head teachers are responsible for the care, cleanliness, and good order of the school buildings, grounds, and furniture, and of the books and other material for instruction. They must make arrangements, when necessary, so that the buildings and premises may be carefully looked after in their absence.

They are also responsible for the general management and conduct of the school, and the progress and good behaviour of the children.

They must promptly report any misconduct, incompetence, or insubordination on the part of their assistants.

They are to facilitate the work of the school board or school committee (if any), and they must, if required, submit the school records for their inspection and examination.

Corporal punishment.

They will have the power of administering corporal punishment in their schools; but this power is to be used seldom and with discretion. A head teacher may in special cases delegate this power to an assistant, provided the consent of the Minister be first obtained and a register of punishments be kept.

Applications for requisites.

They must forward to the Department before the end of April in each year an estimate of the school books and material required for the ensuing financial year commencing on the 1st July. These requisites will not be supplied more than once a-year, except under special circumstances.

Charges before a magistrate.

Should any charge be laid against a teacher before a magistrate, the Department must be made aware of the facts of the case by such teacher without delay.

Destruction of property.

The parents of children who break slates or windows, or in any other way injure the school property, will be required to pay for the damage done.

Wives of head teachers: their duties and remuneration.

50. In mixed State schools, where there is no female assistant, the head teacher's wife (if any) is required to teach needlework to the girls for one hour on two school days in each week, which hours must be entered on the time table. She will be considered a paid member of the school staff; and the teacher's salary will be deemed to include remuneration for her services.

The Minister may at his discretion withdraw one-half of the capitation allowance payable to the head teacher in respect of the girls attending the school, when his wife fails to perform her school duties without leave of absence first obtained.

Teachers' wives acting as assistants under their husbands shall not obtain the rank or salary of classified teachers unless they are placed in responsible charge of school departments.

All appointments held by teachers' wives shall terminate on the removal of their husbands.

51. In all State schools and provisional schools, except infant schools, the children shall be instructed during five hours in every school day, unless in any case the special permission of the Minister has been obtained to give instruction during a shorter time only. Time of instruction.

Provided that in mixed schools, or in schools for girls and infants, the time of regular instruction for infant classes may be limited to four hours.

In infant schools the time of regular instruction shall be four hours.

52. In every school a time-table must be prepared and suspended by the head teacher, specifying the several times to be devoted by each member of the staff to the instruction of the different classes in the several subjects prescribed to be taught. General time-table.

The work of the school must be carried on strictly in accordance with such time-table, which shall be subject to the approval of the visiting inspector.

53. On the walls of every State school and provisional school the following notices (forms of which will be provided by the Minister) must be kept constantly suspended:— Public notifications in school.

Notice to Visitors ;

Time-tables ;

Table of the Standards of the Classification of Pupils, or Table of Minimum Attainments (Schedule V.) ;

Names of Members of School Board or School Committee (if any) ;

Copy of Part III. of "*The State Education Act of 1875.*"

54. Teachers are required to ascertain from time to time, as fully and accurately as possible, the names and circumstances of all children in their neighbourhood who are not attending school, and whose education appears to be neglected, and to report in their returns the result of their inquiries. To report children not educated.

Children whose attainments in reading, writing, and arithmetic are up to the fourth-class standard shall be regarded as "educated up to the standard of education." "Standard of education."

55. The time of every teacher is considered as wholly devoted to the discharge of his duties. Teachers cannot, therefore, engage in trade or other business without incurring the danger of losing their positions in the Service. Prohibitions.

No teacher shall take any part at meetings which are likely to create local ill-feeling.

56. When a teacher is incapacitated by illness, a certificate from a duly qualified medical practitioner shall, if possible, be procured on his behalf, and forwarded to the Minister without delay. Illness to be reported.

57. The unauthorised closing of a school on any ordinary school day, or any part thereof, shall be specially reported by the head teacher by letter to the Minister, and also to the school board or school committee (if any). Closing of school.

If any teacher absent himself from his duty or fail in the performance of his regular work, such absence shall be announced in the weekly return, and the reasons for absence must be stated. Absence to be reported.

58. Teachers who wish to retire from the Service shall not leave their duty until they have received intimation of the acceptance of Notice of resignation.

their resignations. The Minister will not in ordinary cases approve of a resignation which does not reach the Department at least a month before the proposed date of leaving duty.

Pupil-teachers to be instructed by head teachers, and by assistants if required.

59. Head teachers will be required, as part of their duties, to devote one hour and a-half of each school day to the special instruction of their pupil-teachers. Of this time not less than half must be given before the regular school hours in the morning. No part of these lessons shall be given during the mid-day recess.

Assistant teachers shall, if required by the head teacher, devote one half-hour of every school day to the instruction of the pupil-teachers, subject to the direction of the head teacher.

Where there are pupil-teachers, a time-table of pupil-teachers' lessons must be kept suspended in the school.

Fees for instruction of pupil-teachers.

60. A fee at the rate of £5 per annum for the period of tuition will be paid for every pupil-teacher who shall have been trained by any regular teacher of a school, and who shall have passed the annual examination. If the pupil-teacher has been trained by one teacher only, the whole amount of the fee will be paid to such teacher; if he has been trained by more than one, the fee will be divided amongst them, in such proportions as may be fixed by the Minister.

Head teachers may combine to instruct them.

61. The Minister may grant permission to two or more head teachers in town schools to unite their classes of pupil-teachers for the purposes of instruction; or, he may require such classes to be taught together, and prescribe the necessary arrangements.

## INSTRUCTION.

Kinds of schools and children admitted.

62. Schools may be established or carried on for the instruction of infants only, boys only, girls only, girls and infants, or boys and girls.

Children must come to school respectably clothed and clean; and they must conduct themselves in a becoming manner while they are at school, and while they are under the teachers' control.

Children under four years of age will not be admitted into infants' schools.

Children under five years of age will not be admitted into schools other than regular infants' schools.

Boys who have reached the age of eight years will not be allowed to attend an infants' school or a school for girls and infants.

Children over fifteen years of age.

Children who have reached the age of fifteen years may be admitted or excluded at the discretion of the head teacher of the school.

No first class in girls' school.

Wherever there are separate schools for infants and for girls, there must be no first class in the girls' school and no second class in the infants' school.

Children excluded from infants' schools.

Children who are able to pass the examination prescribed for admission into the second class, even though they be under the age of eight, are no longer to be regarded as "infants," and if attending an infants' school they must be promoted to a higher school on the first opportunity.

The head teacher of a school may suspend any child from attendance for— Suspension of children from attendance.

- (1.) Want of cleanliness ;
- (2.) Liability to communicate any infectious or contagious disease ;
- (3.) Gross misconduct ; or—
- (4.) Incurrible disobedience ;

provided that such suspension be immediately reported to the Minister.

The parent or guardian of any child so suspended has a right of appeal to the Minister, who alone possesses the power of expulsion. Right of appeal.

63. Children shall not be admitted into any class (other than the lowest) without having previously passed a satisfactory examination before the head teacher, in the subjects prescribed for admission into the class. Children must be classed and enrolled according to their average attainments in the subjects of instruction. Mode of admission and promotion.

In cases where the numbers are insufficient to form a distinct upper class, so that it becomes necessary to instruct advanced pupils in several subjects with classes lower than their own, the names must nevertheless appear on the school roll in the proper places. Exceptional upper class.

The head teacher shall hold examinations for promotion at or near the end of every quarter. Promotions shall be made only at the beginning of a school quarter. Promotions—when made.

64. The subjects of instruction will, when practicable, be all the subjects specified in section 22 of "*The State Education Act of 1875*," that is to say:— Subjects of instruction.

Reading	Elementary Mechanics
Writing	Object Lessons
Arithmetic	Drill and Gymnastics
English Grammar	Vocal Music
Geography	And (in the case of girls)
History	• Sewing and Needlework.

65. Teachers will be allowed, with the sanction of the Minister first obtained, to give instruction in subjects not included in the foregoing list, and to charge fees for such instruction at such rates as may be agreed upon. Fees for extra subjects.

Such instruction in extra subjects must be given before or after the regular school hours, and so as not to interrupt or interfere with the course of instruction prescribed by law, or the times appointed for giving religious instruction, or the forenoon and mid-day recesses. Time for them.

66. No books shall be used in schools except such as may from time to time be authorized by the Minister. Teachers will receive notification of changes in or additions to the list of authorized school books and reference books. Books to be authorized by the Minister.

Teachers may, however, make use in their teaching of books not formally authorized, provided that they have previously obtained written permission from a visiting inspector so to do ; but in such cases the unauthorized books must be at once submitted to the Minister for his approval. Use of books not authorized.

The school registers, records, reading books, apparatus, and materials for instruction supplied by the Department shall under no circumstances be removed from the school premises by either teachers or pupils. Property not to be removed.

## PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS.

Kinds of provisional schools.

67. Provisional schools of three classes may be established :—

- (1.) REGULAR PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS ; where the teacher supplies the wants of only one locality. In these the average attendance must be not less than twelve children of school age.
- (2.) PART-TIME PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS ; where one teacher supplies the wants of two or more localities, devoting a portion of his time to each. In these the average attendance at any one place must be not less than six children of school age. The teacher of a circuit of part-time provisional schools shall spend at the principal points in his circuit such part of each day, each week, each month, or each year, as the Minister may determine.
- (3.) SPECIAL PROVISIONAL SCHOOLS for the instruction of neglected children. These may be open in the evenings or at special times, and an average attendance of not less than twelve must be maintained at them.

Restrictions on their establishment.

68. The Minister will not establish provisional schools under ordinary circumstances, except in places distant at least five miles by the nearest road practicable for children from the nearest State school or provisional school, and where a suitable building has been provided by the local promoters at their own expense.

Plan and furniture.

A provisional school-house should contain an area of ten square feet of flooring for every child in average attendance. The desks must be sufficient to accommodate two-thirds of the children, and the seats must be sufficient for the number in daily attendance.

Suitable plans for provisional schools will be furnished by the Minister, on application.

The school must also be furnished with a blackboard, a clock, and a press for the reception of the school books ; and must be provided with separate closet accommodation for each sex.

When aid may be withdrawn.

69. Aid may be withdrawn from provisional schools when the buildings are no longer kept in good repair, when the report of an inspector shows them to be insufficient in accommodation or furniture, when the average attendance is reduced below the numbers above specified, or when suitable accommodation for a teacher is not obtainable in the neighbourhood.

Aid may also be withdrawn from a provisional school whenever the attendance is likely to be permanent and sufficient to warrant the establishment of a State school. The provisional school may then be required to give place to a State school.

Extent of aid.

70. The Minister will aid in maintaining provisional schools by making to the teacher a capitation allowance based on the average daily attendance. Where a school has been for some time in operation the attendance will be ascertained from the returns ; in other cases, the Minister may accept an estimated attendance for one year or less. The amount of capitation allowance will not exceed the average cost per head in the nearest State school other than a girls' or infants' school.

Mode of calculation.

For the purpose of estimating such average cost, the total annual cost will be ascertained by adding the total amount of the salaries and allowances of the teachers employed in such State school to a sum equal to ten per centum upon the estimated value of the buildings and fittings.

71. For provisional schools, a school committee of three members will be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the parents of the children attending the school. School committee.

72. The functions of the committee will be to keep the school buildings and furniture in proper repair, to secure as large and regular an attendance of children as possible, to recommend suitable persons as teachers, and to make representations to the Minister or his officers, when necessary, as to the conduct and efficiency of the teacher employed. Duties.

73. Appointments of teachers in provisional schools will be made by the Minister; but in making such appointments he will consider the recommendations of the school committee. Mode of appointment of teachers.

74. Teachers of provisional schools need not in any case be classified teachers, but they will be required before appointment to prove to the satisfaction of the Minister that they possess attainments sufficient to qualify them for the position. Teachers.

No fees can be charged to children attending provisional schools; but it is expected that the aid granted by the Minister will be supplemented by local contributions. No fees to be charged.

### SCHEDULES.

75. The several forms and tables in the schedules to these Regulations, or forms to the like effect, shall be used for the several purposes to which they are respectively applicable; and the several directions given therein shall be deemed to be and form part of these Regulations. Schedules.

### SCHEDULE I.

#### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW SCHOOL.

188 .

To the Honourable the Secretary for Public Instruction, Brisbane.

SIR,

(1) At a public meeting held on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 188\_\_\_\_, of which fourteen days' notice was duly given in accordance with Clause 7 of the Regulations, the following gentlemen, namely, \_\_\_\_\_ were elected members of a School (2) Building Committee for promoting the establishment of a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ school, at \_\_\_\_\_

2. The number of children, between the ages of five and fourteen years, likely to attend the proposed school is \_\_\_\_\_

3. The amount of the local subscriptions already promised is £ \_\_\_\_\_ The total amount expected to be collected is £ \_\_\_\_\_

4. The proposed site consists of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and is situated (5) \_\_\_\_\_

5. The timber available in the district consists of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ and most of the buildings are built of (7) \_\_\_\_\_

6. The price of sawn timber delivered on the ground is, for hardwood s. d. \_\_\_\_\_ and for pine s. d. \_\_\_\_\_ per 100 superficial feet. The average cost of substantial two-rail fencing is s. d. \_\_\_\_\_ per rod.

7. A supply of water can be obtained by (8) \_\_\_\_\_

8. The nearest school maintained or subsidised by the State is at \_\_\_\_\_ distant \_\_\_\_\_ miles from the proposed site by the nearest road. The nearest State or Provisional Schools within a radius of ten miles are the following:—(9) \_\_\_\_\_

9. Annexed is a list of the children likely to attend the proposed new school, and of their parents, which we certify to be correct.

10. Enclosed is a rough plan (or tracing) of the locality, showing the position of the proposed site and of the nearest existing schools. The nearest post office is at \_\_\_\_\_ distant \_\_\_\_\_ miles.

11. Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ has been appointed Secretary to the Committee. His postal address is \_\_\_\_\_

(1) To be modified in case of Provisional Schools.  
 (2) Omit "Building" in case of Provisional Schools.  
 (3) "State" or "Provisional."  
 (4) Insert acreage and description, and state whether the land is freehold, selected, or Crown land.  
 (5) Describe position exactly, giving No. of portion of allotment if possible.  
 (6) Give names of trees.  
 (7) Split or sawn hardwood or pine, or both, as the case may be.  
 (8) Describe proposed means of securing water.  
 (9) If any, insert names of places and distance from proposed site.

(<sup>10</sup>) "State" or  
"Provisional."

We have the honour to request that the Governor in Council may be pleased to authorise the establishment of a new (<sup>10</sup>) school as proposed.

We have, &c.,

**NOTE.**—In the case of *Provisional Schools pars. 5 and 6 need not be filled up.*

**LIST of PARENTS and CHILDREN** residing near proposed  
188

School at

Name of Parent or Guardian. (To be written by himself or by a Mem- ber of Committee.)	Christian Name of Child.	Age last Birth- day in Years.	Residence. (No. of Allotment on Government Map, or Name of Street if in a Town.)	Distance from pro- posed site in miles.	Name of School child has been lately attending, and distance from Parents' Residence.
					Miles.

(To be signed by Applicants.)

\*.\* In this list the entries should be made by the parents themselves in all cases in which the Committee are able to procure their signatures.

## SCHEDULE II.

### FORM OF APPLICATION TO GIVE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

To the Honourable the Secretary for Public Instruction, Brisbane.

SIR,

I have the honour to apply for permission to visit the State School at  
(<sup>1</sup>) State days of between the hours of and on (<sup>1</sup>)  
the week. for the purpose of giving religious instruction therein to the  
(<sup>2</sup>) State religious children of parents belonging to the (<sup>2</sup>)  
denomination.

A notice of my intention to make this application was affixed to the door of  
the school at on the day of 188 , in  
conformity with the Regulations.

I have, &c.,

Residence  
Occupation  
Denomination

## SCHEDULE III.

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AS A TEACHER.

188

To the Honourable the Secretary for Public Instruction, Brisbane.

SIR,

I have the honour to apply to you for admission into the Department of  
(<sup>1</sup>) "Teacher," Public Instruction as a (<sup>1</sup>) I forward herewith testimonials signed by  
"Temporary two (or more) respectable persons who have known me long enough to enable them  
Teacher," or to testify as to my character, and such certificates of attainments and efficiency as I  
"Pupil-teacher." can at present furnish. I also annex a statement, which I declare to be correct,  
giving the several particulars required by the Regulations. I am willing to undergo  
the necessary examination, and to attend at such school as you may direct.

I have, &c.,

**PARTICULARS to be given by PERSONS seeking ADMISSION into the DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.**

Christian and Surname in full.	Date of Birth.	Place where Born.	If Married, Wife's Maiden Name, and Husband's full Name.	Number and Ages of Children.	Religious Denomination.	Period of Residence in the Colony.	Training as a Teacher.	Capability of Teaching Vocal and Instrumental Music.	Knowledge of Drawing.	Where employed as Teacher, and during what periods of time.	By whom recommended as character and competency.

I declare the above particulars to be true.

A.B.

**SCHEDULE IV.  
DAILY SCHOOL ROUTINE.**

*Morning.*

Time.

- $\frac{1}{4}$  past 9.—Children to be assembled in the play-ground; books, slates, and other materials to be prepared for lessons.
- 25 min. past 9.—Children to be arranged in ranks, inspected as to cleanliness and neatness, and marched into school in an orderly manner.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  past 9 o'clock.—Lessons to be commenced in accordance with the Time-table.
- 11 o'clock.—Recess for ten minutes in the play-ground.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  past 11.—Lessons to be resumed, in accordance with the Time-table.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  past 12.—School to be dismissed.

*Afternoon.*

Time.

- $\frac{1}{4}$  past 12 to 2.—Recess for dinner and recreation. Correction of children's home exercises by teachers and pupil-teachers not engaged on special duty.
- $\frac{1}{4}$  to 2.—Children to re-assemble in the play-ground; materials to be prepared for lessons.
- 5 minutes to 2.—Inspection as to cleanliness; march into school.
- 2 o'clock.—Lessons to be commenced in accordance with the Time-table.
- 4 o'clock.—School to be dismissed.

**INSTRUCTIONS.**

1. Additional recesses, not exceeding one hour in all, may be allowed, in infant schools to all the children, and in other schools to all the children under seven years of age, if the teacher finds it practicable and convenient.
2. The time for commencing either in the morning or the afternoon may be varied according to circumstances, provided that the relative distribution of time be observed and the approval of the Department obtained. But under no circumstances shall the morning recess be curtailed, or the mid-day recess reduced to less than an hour's duration.
3. The head teacher will be held responsible for the efficient supervision of the children while they occupy the play-ground. Where more than one teacher is employed, the play-ground should be placed in charge of each by turns.
4. Detention, used as a means of punishment, must not be resorted to during the forenoon intermission; and children detained during the mid-day recess must be dismissed at least fifteen minutes before the school reassembles.
5. The roll must be called both in the morning and afternoon at fixed hours, to be noted in the Time-tables.



# **SCHEDULE V.** **STANDARDS OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF PUPILS; OR, TABLE OF THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF ATTAINMENTS REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION INTO EACH CLASS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS.**

\* \* The minimum attainments for admission into any class are the maximum attainments expected from the class below it. This schedule may therefore be regarded as a Programme of Instruction for pupils attending the Primary Schools. The work to be gone through in any class (the fifth excepted) will be found detailed in the column headed with the name of the class next above it.

CLASS.					
	FIRST.	LOWER SECOND.	UPPER SECOND.	THIRD.	FOURTH.
READING ..	To read the three Pri- mers; to spell the words both orally and in writing; to know and understand the meanings of the words and the matter of the lessons.	To read the First Read- ing Book; to spell the words both orally and in writing; to know and understand the meanings of the words and the matter of the lessons; to repeat from memory six of the pieces of poetry.	To read the Second Reading Book (or the second half of the Irish National Second Book); to spell the words both orally and in writing; to know and understand the meaning of the words and the matter of the lessons; to repeat from memory six of the pieces of poetry.	To read the Third Read- ing Book; to spell the words both orally and in writing; to know and understand the meanings of the words and the matter of the lessons; to repeat from memory six of the pieces of poetry.	To read the Fourth Reading Book; to spell the words both orally and in writing; to know and understand the meanings of the words and the matter of the lessons; to re- peat from memory six of the pieces of poetry.
WRITING ..	To write on slates from a blackboard or other copy a passage from the First Reading Book.	To write on paper from a copy, and to tran- scribe on slates from the reading book.	To write on paper from a copy and on slates from dictation.	To write on paper from a copy, and on slates from dictation, with the proper use of capitals.	To write on paper from a copy and from dicta- tion with the proper use of stops.
ARITHMETIC	To know the addition table; to read and write numbers up to thirty in Roman nu- merals; to read and write in Arabic nu- merals numbers to three places of figures, and to add three such numbers; to perform mental addition up to a result not higher than thirty.	To know the multipli- cation table; to read and write numbers up to a million in Arabic numerals, and up to a hundred in Roman numerals; to add and subtract numbers dic- tated to them; to perform easy mental operations in addition and subtraction.	To know the more use- ful tables of money, weights, and measures; to read and write num- bers in Arabic numerals, and up to a thousand in Roman numerals; to work sums dictated to them in the simple rules; and to perform mentally easy opera- tions in the simple rules.	To know the tables of money, weights, and measures; to read and write numbers both in Arabic and Roman numerals; to work sums in the compound rules and reduction, in- cluding bills of parcels, rectangular areas, and other practical prob- lems; to perform mentally easy opera- tions in these rules.	To work sums in propor- tion, practice, vulgar fractions, and simple interest, including mis- cellaneous problems; to perform mentally simple operations in these rules.

the Lower Second Class proportionate to the time they have been in this class.  
 See Table of Work : General Instruction 160.

Pupils in this class are required to show proficiency in the subjects qualifying for admission into  
See Table of Work : General Instruction 160.

OBJECT LESSONS	To know the forms and directions of lines; the forms and colours of bodies shown them; the appearance, habits, and uses of domestic animals.	To know the qualities and uses of common objects shown them.	To know the qualities and uses of objects shown them.	To know the qualities of the materials of the more common manufactured products, and to describe the processes of their manufacture.	To have an elementary knowledge of the science of common things. Laws of health, domestic economy (for girls).
DRILL AND GYMNASTICS	To know drill as far as page eleven of the drill book, and to perform orderly class movements.	To know drill as far as page twenty-one of the drill book, and to perform orderly class movements.	To know drill as far as page twenty-nine of the drill book, and to perform orderly class movements.	To know drill as far as page thirty-five of the drill book, and to perform orderly class movements.	To know drill as far as page forty of the drill book, and to perform orderly class movements.
VOCAL MUSIC	To know the position of the musical notes on the staff; to sol-fa the scale; and to sing suitable songs	To know the shapes of the notes and rests; to sol-fa easy intervals from the natural scale; and to sing suitable songs.	To know about time in music; to sol-fa easy passages in common time and in the natural scale; and to sing suitable songs.	To know the more common scales and keys in music; to sol-fa a passage in simple, common, or triple time, and in the natural scale; and to sing suitable songs and rounds in parts.	To know about modulation in music; to sol-fa passages in the more common keys; to sing suitable songs and rounds in two or three parts.
NEEDLE- WORK FOR GIRLS	...	To exhibit running, hemming, and running and-fell seams on samplers and small garments. To be able to fold a hem and begin the work	The same as for the preceding class, but on finer material, and showing an increase of skill. Also stitching, topsewing, and running tucks. To show handiness in setting and beginning the work.	The same as for the preceding class, and, in addition, — stroking and stocking in gathers, button-holes, patching, darning, and plain marking in cross-stitch.	The same as for the preceding class, adding veining, herring-bone, and feather stitch: each pupil to exhibit a shirt or other garment cut out and made by herself.

**SCHEDULE V.—continued.**

**TABLE OF THE MINIMUM AMOUNT OF ATTAINMENTS REQUIRED FROM PUPILS FOR ADMISSION INTO EACH CLASS IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS—continued.**

CLASS.				
	LOWER SECOND.	UPPER SECOND.	THIRD.	FOURTH.
				FIFTH.
<b>GEOGRAPHY</b> ..	..	To define the terms applied to land and water, and to illustrate them by reference to the globe or the map of the World.	To know the geography of Australia generally, and Queensland particularly; to draw from memory on slates a sketch map of Australia.	To know the geography of the continents generally; the British Dominions more particularly; climate, winds, tides, currents, and the elements of mathematical geography; to draw from memory on slates sketch maps of the continents and the British Islands.
<b>GRAMMAR</b> ..	..	..	To define the parts of speech and distinguish them in an easy sentence; to know the accent of the noun and adjective; to point out the subject, predicate, and object in an easy sentence. To write from memory the poetry learned.	To know the accident of the pronoun, verb, and adverb; to know and apply the principal rules of syntax; to parse an easy sentence; to analyse a simple sentence. To know the prefixes. To write from memory the poetry learned; to write in original language on a familiar subject; to write a letter.

<b>HISTORY</b> ...	...	...	...	...	To know the outlines of the history of Australian discovery, exploration, and settlement; the leading events of English history; the order of succession and dates of accession of English Sovereigns.
<b>MECHANICS (FOR BOYS)</b>	...	...	...	...	To have an elementary knowledge of the mechanical powers.
<b>REMARKS</b> ...	...	...	...	...	Pupils in this class are required to read the Fifth Reading Book, and to show proficiency in the subjects qualifying for admission into the Fifth Class, proportionate to the time they have been in this class.

N.B.—In teaching the lower classes to write on slates, care must be taken to obtain the correct forms and proportions of the letters and figures. In writing on paper a uniform and graduated series of copy-books must be used, the lower numbers of the series in the lower classes, and so on; or suitably graduated copies must be set for pupils either on the blackboard or on paper. Classes above the Lower Second are required to exhibit home exercises on paper, each exercise bearing a date, and showing mechanical and intellectual work proportionate to the status of the class. The old or ordinary notation, as distinguished from the sol-fa notation, is to be used in teaching music.

# SCHEDULE VI.

## STANDARDS OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF PUPIL-TEACHERS; OR, TABLE OF CERTIFICATES AND QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FROM PUPIL-TEACHERS.

FOR ADMISSION AS—					
	PUPIL-TEACHER OF THE FIRST (OR LOWEST) CLASS.	PUPIL-TEACHER OF THE SECOND CLASS.	PUPIL-TEACHER OF THE THIRD CLASS.	PUPIL-TEACHER OF THE FOURTH CLASS.	TEACHER, CLASS III.
<b>CERTIFICATES—</b> HEALTH... ..  CHARACTER AND CONDUCT	Certificate from the teacher as to bodily health and fitness.  Certificate from the teacher as to moral character and fitness.	As before.  Certificates of punctuality, diligence, obedience, and attention to their school duties and to their studies, from the master or mistress.	As before.  As for Second Class.	As before.  As for Second Class.	As before.  As for Second Class.
<b>READING</b> ... ..	The prose of the Fourth Reading Book with fluency, distinct articulation, intelligence, and expression.	The Fourth Reading Book, as before.	The Fifth Reading Book, as before.	The Fifth Reading Book, as before.	Sullivan's Literary Class Book, as before; explanation of words, phrases, and allusions.
<b>WRITING</b> ... ..	To write a regular hand with well-formed letters.	As before, and to set copies for first and lower Second Classes.	To write as before; to imitate plain print; and to set copies for an upper Second Class.	To write as before; to imitate plain print; and to set copies for a Third Class.	To write as before; to imitate ornamental print; and to set copies for a Fourth Class.

# ARITHMETIC--

MALES ...	...	To explain and work sums in the Simple and Compound Rules, Reduction, and Proportion, including practical problems.	The same as before ; also to explain and work sums in Vulgar Fractions, and Decimal Fractions, and Practice, including miscellaneous problems.	The same as before ; also to explain and work sums in Interest and Percentages, including miscellaneous problems.	The same as before ; also to work sums in Evolution, Evolution, and Mensuration of easy Plane Surfaces, including miscellaneous problems.	The same as before ; also to explain and work sums in Interest and Percentages, including miscellaneous problems.
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## FEMALES

...	...	To explain and work sums in the Simple and Compound Rules, and Reduction, including practical problems.	The same as before ; also to explain and work sums in Vulgar Fractions and Proportion, including miscellaneous problems.	The same as before ; also to explain and work sums in Decimal Fractions, including miscellaneous problems.	The same as before ; also to explain and work sums in Decimal Fractions, including miscellaneous problems.	The same as before ; also to explain and work sums in Interest and Percentages, including miscellaneous problems.
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## GEOGRAPHY

...	...	The geography of the Continents generally and of Australia particularly ; to draw from memory a sketch map of Australia.	The British Dominions ; to draw from memory sketch maps of the British Islands.	Europe in detail ; to draw from memory sketch maps.	Asia and Africa in detail ; to draw from memory sketch maps ; the elements of Mathematical Geography.	America, Australasia, the East India Islands, and Polynesia in detail ; to draw from memory sketch maps ; the elements of the science of Physical Geography.
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## GRAMMAR

...	...	To know the accidents of the parts of speech ; to know and apply the rules of Syntax ; to parse and analyse simple sentences.	The parsing and analysis of Compound Sentences. Prefixes and Affixes.	The parsing and analysis of Complex Sentences. The more Common Latin Roots.	The parsing and analysis of Sentences. The more Common Greek Roots. Composition.	The parsing and analysis of Sentences. The principles of punctuation. Prosody. The derivation of words. Composition.
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## VOCAL MUSIO

...	...	To know the position of the musical notes on the staff ; to know the shapes of the notes and rests.	To know the more common scales and keys in music ; to know about time and its symbols, and to beat time ; to sol-fa a passage in the natural scale, and in simple common or triple time.	To know about modulation in music ; to sol-fa an easy passage in the more common keys, and in simple common or triple time.	To know musical terms and symbols generally ; to sol-fa easy miscellaneous music ; to write an easy passage slowly sol-fa'd, time and key being given.	To know musical terms and symbols ; to sol-fa easy miscellaneous music ; to write in a given key an easy passage slowly vocalized.
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TABLE OF CERTIFICATES AND QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FROM PUPIL-TEACHERS—continued.

FOR ADMISSION AS—					
	PUPIL-TEACHER OF THE FIRST (OR LOWEST) CLASS.	PUPIL-TEACHER OF THE SECOND CLASS.	PUPIL-TEACHER OF THE THIRD CLASS.	PUPIL-TEACHER OF THE FOURTH CLASS.	TEACHER, CLASS III.
DRILL AND GYM- NASTICS	...	The drill book to page twenty-one. To drill a class.	The drill book to page twenty-nine. To drill a class.	The drill book to page thirty-five. To drill a class.	The drill book to page forty. To drill a class.
NEEDLEWORK FOR FEMALES	...	To show acquaintance with correct methods of teaching plain needlework as re- quired by the sche- dule for the admission of pupils into Fourth Class. To give evidence of prac- tical skill in making tucks, stitching, top- sewing, top-sew and fell-seam, stocking in gatherers, patching, and making button-holes.	The same as for the pre- ceding class ; and, in addition,—darning, grafting, herring-bone, veining, feather-stitch. To be able to cut out and put together the parts of plain gar- ments.	The same as for the pre- ceding class ; and, in addition,—marking in cross-stitch, crochet, and knitting. To give evidence of prac- tical ability in cutting out and making up plain garments.	The same as in all the preceding classes, and in addition—to show some skill in fancy work, such as em- broidery stitches, lace- work, and appliqué. To be able to give direc- tions as to the cutting out and making of underclothing and other articles of dress.
SCHOOL MANAGE- MENT	...	To teach a class in pre- sence of the Inspector.	To teach a class in pre- sence of the Inspector. General knowledge of the matter contained in the "Pupil Teachers' Hand Book."	To teach a class in pre- sence of the Inspector. General knowledge of the matter contained in Park's "Manual of Method." The Regulations of the Department.	To teach a class in pre- sence of the Inspector. To give a lesson to a Third Class in the presence of an In- spector. General knowledge of the subject-matter of the following books :— (1) Gladman's "School Method," Joyce's "Hand Book," and Robinson's "Manual." (2) The <i>Education Act</i> and the Regulations and General Instructions of the Department.

HISTORY ...	...	The outlines of the history of Australian discovery, exploration, and settlement.	English History to A.D. 1066.	English History to A.D. 1399.	English History to A.D. 1603.
ALTERNATIVE SUBJECTS FOR MALES— MATHEMATICS— <i>Rhetid</i> ... <i>Algebra</i> ... (5)	...	...	Book I., to end of proposition 21.  The simple rules; simple equations of one unknown quantity, with easy problems.	Book I. Easy Exercises.  The same as before; also involution, evolution, greatest common measure, and least common multiple.	Books I. and II. Exercises on Book I.  The same as before; also fractions and simple equations of more than one unknown, with problems.
(6) LATIN ...	...	...	The accidence of the noun, adjective, pronoun, and regular verb. Easy translation of Latin into English, and of English into Latin, vocabulary being given.	The rudiments of Latin Grammar. Easy translation of Latin into English, and of English into Latin, vocabulary being given.	Latin Grammar.  The First Book of Caesar's Gallic War. Translation from English into Latin.

\*.\* Pupil-Teachers may be examined at the end of any year of pupillage in subjects prescribed for preceding years.



# SCHEDULE VII.

## STANDARDS OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF TEACHERS; OR, TABLES OF QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED FROM TEMPORARY TEACHERS AND CLASSIFIED TEACHERS.

\* \* \* Candidates for Class II. who fail in any one of the following subjects—Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, Needlework, and the *alternative subject* (Mathematics, or Latin), or who fail in any three other subjects, will not be promoted without further examination.

### CLASSES.

	TEMPORARY TEACHER.			CLASS III.	CLASS II.
READING ... ..	To read the reading books with fluency, distinct articulation, intelligence, and expression; to spell the words, both orally and in writing; to know the meanings of the words; and to understand the matter read.			To read Sullivan's Literary Class Book as before.	Prose and poetry.
WRITING ... ..	To write a regular hand, with well-formed letters, and to set copies.			To write as before; to imitate ornamental print; and to set copies for a Fourth Class.	Plain and ornamental copy setting.
ARITHMETIC— MALES ... ..	To work sums in the Compound Rules, Proportion, and Practice, including practical problems; and to perform mentally easy calculations in these rules.			To explain and work miscellaneous sums in Arithmetic generally; Mensuration of Plane Surfaces and easy solids.	The subject generally. The principles of Mechanics, with problems.
FEMALES ... ..	The same as for Males.			To explain and work miscellaneous sums, including Reduction, Proportion, Practice, Vulgar Fractions, Decimal Fractions, and Percentages.	The subject generally.
GEOGRAPHY ... ..	To know the geography of the four Continents generally, and of Australia more particularly.			America, Australasia, the East India Islands, and Polynesia, in detail; to draw from memory sketch maps; the elements of the science of physical geography.	Physical, industrial, political, and mathematical geography. To draw sketch maps from memory. Ancient geography.
GRAMMAR ... ..	To know the outlines of Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax. To parse and analyse easy sentences.			The parsing and analysis of sentences. The principles of punctuation. Prosody. Composition. The derivation of words of Greek and Latin origin.	The subject generally, including parsing, analysis, and paraphrasing of sentences; derivation of words; prosody; punctuation; figures of speech; and composition.

VOCAL MUSIC	... ..	...	To know musical terms and symbols; to sol-fa easy miscellaneous music; to write in a given key an easy passage slowly vocalized.	To sing at sight, and write an easy melody slowly vocalized or played.
DRILL AND GYMNASTICS	...	...	The drill-book to page forty. To drill a class.	To know drill, and to drill a class.
NEEDLEWORK (FOR FEMALES)	... ..	...	The same as in all the preceding classes, and, in addition, to show some skill in fancy-work, such as embroidery stitches, lace-work, and appliqué. To be able to give directions as to the cutting out and making of under-clothing and other articles of dress.	Plain and fancy needlework, etc. Cutting out and fitting. Ability to teach the subject to pupils, teachers and assistants.
SCHOOL MANAGEMENT	...	...	To teach a class in presence of the Inspector. To give a lesson to a third class in the presence of an Inspector. General knowledge of the subject-matter of the following books:— (1) Gladman's "School Method," Joyce's "Hand Book," and Robinson's "Manual"; (2) the <i>Education Act</i> and the Regulations and General Instructions of the Department.	To teach a class in presence of the Inspector. Science and Art of teaching; knowledge of method and organization. " <i>The State Education Act of 1875</i> ," with the Regulations and General Instructions of the Department.
HISTORY	... ..	...	English History to A.D. 1603.	Of Australia generally, and of England to A.D. 1714.
ALTERNATIVE SUBJECTS FOR MALES— (a) MATHEMATICS— { <i>Euclid</i> ... .. { <i>Algebra</i> ... ..  (b) LATIN	... .. ... .. ... .. ... ..	...	Books I. and II., with problems on Book I. As far as and including simple equations of more than one unknown, with problems. Grammar. The First Book of Cæsar's Gallic War. Translation from English into Latin prose.	Books I., II., III., and IV., with problems on Books I. and II. To the end of Quadratic Equations, including Surds.  Grammar. Sallust's <i>Catiline</i> ; Virgil's <i>Æneid</i> , Book I. Translation from English into Latin prose.

## SCHEDULE VII.—continued.

## THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION INTO CLASS I.

NOTE.—The first subject is compulsory; and in the case of males two others, and in the case of females one other, must also be taken.

1. ENGLISH. (One branch only need be taken.)		2. CLASSICS. (One branch only need be taken.)		3. MATHEMATICS.	
(a) ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, or	(b) HISTORY.	(a) LATIN, or	(b) GREEK.	EUCLID.	ALGEBRA.
History of the language. Of England to the present time. A critical knowledge of the matter and language of Shakespeare's Othello and King Lear, and of Milton's Paradise Lost, Books II. and IV.	Of England to the present time. Outlines of general history to the present time.	Grammar. Cicero de Officiis. The first three Books of the Odes of Horace. Translation from English into Latin prose.	Grammar. Xenophon's Anabasis, Books I. and II. Homer's Iliad, Book I. Translation from English into Greek prose.	First six Books, with problems on the first four Books.	The same as for Class II.; with the addition of indeterminate equations; progressions; ratio, permutations, and variation; permutations and combinations; the binomial theorem; notation, interest, and annuities. Plane trigonometry.

  

4. MODERN LANGUAGES. (One branch only need be taken.)		5. NATURAL SCIENCES. (One branch only need be taken.)		
(a) FRENCH, or	(b) GERMAN.	(a) ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY, or	(b) CHEMISTRY, or	(c) PHYSICS.
Grammar. Reading. Translation into English from any modern French author, in prose or verse. Translation from English into French prose.	Grammar. Reading. Translation into English from any modern German author, in prose or verse. Translation from English into German prose.	A general knowledge of the subject.	A general knowledge of inorganic chemistry.	The laws of motion, the forces of nature, light, heat, magnetism, and electricity.

\*\*\* Candidates for admission into the first class must be recognised as teachers of proved competency.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Brisbane, this twenty-fifth day of May, in the year of our Lord  
one thousand eight hundred and eighty, and in the forty-third year of Her Majesty's reign.

By Command,

A. H. PALMER.

**GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!**

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## LIST OF BOOKS.

NOTE :—All books furnished to schools by this Department are to be regarded as sanctioned by the Minister, for the use of the pupils or teachers as the case may be.

The Department provides schools with reading books, and with teachers' copies of such other books as are required for use in school. Teachers, pupil-teachers, and pupils must provide themselves with such books as they may need for private study.

Head teachers should avoid recommending to their pupils and pupil-teachers the purchase of books not urgently required. This list of authorised books is chiefly intended to show what books teachers are empowered to place, when necessary, in the hands of their pupils and pupil-teachers.

### I.

The following books are authorised by the Minister for the use of pupils attending the Primary Schools :—

Reading Books—Collins' Australian series :—

Primer, Part I.

Primer, Part II.

Primer, Part III.

First Book.

Second Book (Queensland Edition).

Third Book.

Fourth Book (when approved).

Fifth Books (when approved).

Reading Books—Irish National series :—

Second Book.

Third Book.

Fourth Book.

Fifth Book.

When the schools are supplied with the Australian series, the use of the Irish Readers must be discontinued, except for the purpose of giving transcription, dictation, and other written exercises.

Writing :—Vere Foster's series of Copy books.

Any other graduated series may be used, but Vere Foster's is preferred.

Any suitable series containing Mercantile Forms may be used in the higher classes.

Arithmetic :—

Colenso's Shilling Arithmetic.

Hunter's Modern Arithmetic.

Moffat's Mental Arithmetic.

Teachers may illustrate their lessons and give exercises for practice from any available text-book, and any collection of examples may be used for teaching purposes and for home lessons.

No mode of solving arithmetical problems is prescribed ; but where rapidity of work is not the main object the solutions should show clearly the process of reasoning by which the results have been obtained.

Geography :—

Cornwell's Geography for Beginners.

„ School Geography.

Collins' Australian Geographies.

Sullivan's Geography Generalized.

Any suitable Atlas.

**Grammar and Composition :—**

McLeod's Grammar.  
 Sullivan's Grammar.  
 Dalgleish's Analysis.  
 Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded.

**Music :—**

Stimpson's Singing Class Book.  
 Union School-Song Garland.

**History :—**

Collier's History of the British Empire.  
 Smith's Smaller History of England.  
 Sutherland's Australian History.

**Miscellaneous :—**

Tate's Mechanics and the Steam Engine.  
 „ Exercises in Mechanics.  
 Hassell's Domestic Economy.  
 Mapother's Body and its Health.  
 Any approved English Dictionary.  
 Hunter's Elements of Mensuration.  
 Chambers' Book-keeping.  
 Irish National Book-keeping.

\*\*\* Teachers who at the date of the publication of this list of books make use of text-books not therein included, and not supplied by the Department, may receive authority from the District Inspectors to continue to use such books until further notice.

**II.**

The following books are authorised for the use of Pupil-teachers :—

1. All books authorised to be used by pupils.
2. The following additional Works :—

**English Language :—**

Sullivan's Literary Class Book.  
 Mason's English Grammar.  
 Craik's Manual of English Literature.  
 Morell's Analysis.  
 Currie's English Composition.

**Mathematics :—**

Colenso's Arithmetic.  
 Irish National Mensuration with Appendix.  
 Hamblin Smith's Algebra.  
 Colenso's Algebra—Part I.  
 Potts's Euclid—Books I and II.

**Geography and History :—**

Bevan's Modern Geography.  
 Any approved Atlas.  
 Green's Short History of the English People.  
 Tait's Analysis of English History.

**School Management :—**

Collins' Pupil-teacher's Handbook.  
 Park's Manual of Method.  
 Gladman's School Method.  
 Robinson's School Management.  
 Joyce's School Management.  
 "Queensland Education Act," with Regulations and General Instructions of the Department.

**Miscellaneous :—**

Murby's Musical Student's Manual.  
 Norman's Schoolmaster's Drill Assistant.  
 Manual of Needlework—Irish National Series.  
 Smith's Smaller Latin Grammar.  
 Smith's Principia Latina—Part I.  
 Arnold's Latin Prose Composition.  
 Cæsar's Gallic War—Book I.  
 Any approved Latin Dictionary.  
 Stoker's Home Comfort.  
 Buckton's Health in the House.

\* \* The books abovenamed embrace the whole range of the Course of Study prescribed for Pupil-Teachers, and for Candidates for the status of Teacher of Third Class. The attention of Pupil-teachers should be confined to such books and such parts of books as will enable them to pass their examinations creditably and to perform their school work efficiently.

**III.**

The following books are recommended for the use of teachers in preparing notes of lessons for pupils and pupil-teachers.

**English Language :—**

Marsh's Lectures on the English Language.  
 Craik's English Literature and Language.  
 Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature.  
 Abbott's How to tell the Parts of Speech.  
 „ How to Parse.  
 Morris's English Grammar.

**Mathematics :—**

Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.  
 Hamblin Smith's Arithmetic.  
 Munn's Theory of Arithmetic.  
 Todhunter's Treatise on Algebra.  
 Barnard Smith's Algebra.  
 Bryce and Munn's Euclid.

**Geography :—**

Mackay's Manual of Modern Geography.  
 Hughes' Manual of Geography.  
 Lockyer's Astronomy.  
 Guyot's Earth and Man.  
 Young's Physical Geography.  
 Geikie's Physical Geography.  
 Johnston's Physical Atlas.

**History :—**

Smith's Student's Hume.  
 Hallam's Middle Ages.  
 „ Constitutional History.  
 Ross's Manual of English History.

**Object Lessons :—**

Walker's Handy Book of Object Lessons.  
 Lake's Book of Object Lessons.  
 Ross's How to train young Eyes and Ears.  
 Calkins' New Primary Object Lessons.



**Gymnastics :—**

Howard's Gymnastics.  
Maclaren's Training.

**School Management :—**

Morrison's School Management.  
Currie's Common School Education.  
" Infant School Education.  
Bain's Education as a Science.

\*.\* Teachers are not required to confine themselves to the abovenamed books in obtaining information for use in their teaching. They will, however, be held responsible for the character of the lessons they give.

**IV.**

Candidates for the grade of Temporary Teacher are recommended to confine their studies to the books prescribed for pupils.

Candidates for the rank of Teacher of Third Class are recommended to confine their studies to the books authorised to be used by pupil-teachers.

Candidates for the status of Teacher of Second Class are recommended to confine their studies (in respect to the subjects treated of) within the range of the works enumerated in this List of Books.

No books are recommended for the guidance of candidates for the status of Teacher of First Class. Aspirants for that rank must give evidence that they possess a good knowledge of each of the subjects which they select.

By direction of the Secretary for Public Instruction,

J. G. ANDERSON,  
Under Secretary.

Department of Public Instruction,  
Brisbane, 3rd May, 1880.

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